

DATE: 11/10/2022

MARKS: 100

- Note: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Rewrite the following sentences with appropriate option. (Any Ten)

10

- 1 Drawing A/c of partner is closed by transfer to
a) Capital A/c b) Expenses a/c c) Profit & loss A/c d) Trading A/c
- 2 Goods distributed as free sample
a) Credited to Trading A/c
b) Credited to Profit and Loss A/c
c) Credited to Trading A/c and Debited to Profit & loss A/c
d) liability side of Balance Sheet
- 3 Interest on Capital is
a) an appropriation b) an expenditure c) an income d) Receipt
- 4 Rent payable is shown in Balance Sheet
a) on asset side b) on liability side c) Both assets and liability side d) under fixed assets
- 5 Employee dues are
a) Preferential liabilities b) Contingent liabilities
c) External liabilities d) Secured liabilities
- 6 Partners loan is
a) Internal liabilities b) Contingent liabilities
c) External liabilities d) Secured liabilities
- 7 Bills under discount is a
a) Internal liabilities b) Contingent liabilities
c) External liabilities d) Secured liabilities
- 8 The amount finally left unpaid on partner's capital account should be in
a) Capital ratio b) Profit sharing ratio
c) Equally d) Ratio of drawings
- 9 Excess of credit over the debit side of Realisation account is
a) Profit on realisation b) Loss on realisation
c) Reserve d) Deficit
- 10 Realisation account is prepared in case of
a) Admission b) Retirement c) death d) Dissolution
- 11 On conversion of a firm into Limited Company
a) A new company is formed b) old firm is dissolved
c) A new partner is admitted d) Both (a) and (b)
- 12 Purchase consideration may be settled in -
a) Cash only b) in Shares of Ltd company only
c) in debentures of ltd. Company only d) in cash/shares/Debentures of ltd. Company

Q.1 B) Match the columns: (Any Ten)

10

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Intangible Assets	a) Will be settled by old firm
2. Loan against hypothecation of assets	b) Transfer to legal representative
3. Partners may not be directors	c) Gaining Ratio
4. Net Asset	d) Debited to Goodwill
5. Death of Partner	e) Debit all partners A/c
6. Asset taken over	f) Preferential Creditors
7. Wages of worker	g) Included in purchase consideration
8. Loss on realisation on Amalgamation	h) Joint Life Policy
9. Excess of purchase consideration than Net Asset	i) Assets less external liabilities
10. Continuing Partner	j) Sale of firm to company
11. Unpaid Capital Balance of Dead partner	k) Secured Creditors
12. Liability not taken over	l) Patents
	m) Unsecured creditors

Q.2

20

The following is the Trial Balance of A, B & C as on 31st December, 2021

Debit Balance	₹	Credit Balance	₹
Cash and Bank	25,000	Creditors	12,300
Debtors	53,000	Sales (up to 30th Sept. ₹ 3,60,000)	5,40,000
Rent and Rates	17,700	Capitals	
Salary	36,000	A	72,000
Selling expenses	15,600	B	36,000
Stock	75,000	C	12,000
Purchases	3,30,000		
Fixed Assets	95,000		
Drawings			
A	15,000		
B	6,000		
C	4,000		
	6,72,300		6,72,300

Adjustment:

- A & B were partners sharing profits and losses equally.
 - Mr. C was admitted to the partnership on 1st October, 2021 for 1/3rd share.
 - Rent and Rates paid in advance ₹ 700
 - On 31st December, 2021 Stock was valued at 72,000.
 - Selling Expenses were outstanding ₹ 400
 - Depreciate Fixed Assets by 20% p.a.
- You are required to prepare Trading, Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended on 31st December, 2021 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

OR

Rinki and Pinki carry on business in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 1:1. On 31st March, 2022, they agreed to sell their business to Pari Ltd. Their Balance Sheet as on that date was as follows:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Rinki's Capital	6,25,000	Land & Building	6,00,000
Pinki's Capital	5,00,000	Plant & Machinery	5,25,000
Reserves	75,000	Stock	2,87,500
Secured Loan	2,00,000	Sundry Debtors	1,87,500
Sundry Creditors	2,25,000	Cash in hand	25,000
	16,25,000		16,25,000

The Company took the following assets at an agreed value, (except Cash Balance)

Land & Building	₹ 7,62,500
Plant & Machinery	₹ 3,97,500
Stock	₹ 2,75,000
Sundry Debtors	₹ 1,75,000
Goodwill	₹ 1,25,000

The company agreed to take over the creditors ₹ 2,20,000 and Secured loan at book value. The Company paid ₹ 10,15,000 in shares is to be distributed equally and the balance in cash. Expenses on realisation amounted to ₹ 4,000.

Prepare statement of Purchases Consideration, Realisation A/c, Partner's Capital A/c & Pari Ltd. A/c

Q.3

20

Mk, Sk and Pk were in partnership, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively. On 31st March, 2022 their balance sheet was as under:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital Accounts		Cash at Bank	25,000
Mk	1,22,500	Sundry Assets	2,25,000
Sk	52,500	Drawings:	
Pk	25,000	Mk	25,000
General Reserve	30,000	Sk	25,000
Loan from Bank (Secured)	45,000	Pk	12,500
Bills payable	25,000		
Sundry Creditors	12,500		
	3,12,500		3,12,500

Additional information

- ₹ 10,000 has to be provided for realisation expenses.
- The following net realisation were made:

15.5.2022	₹ 50000
30.4.2022	₹ 10000
10.5.2022	₹ 67500
19.5.2022	₹ 65000
- The actual realisation expenses were ₹ 12,500.

Prepare a statement showing distribution of cash by applying Excess Capital Method.

OR

Fina and Dina were the partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 2:3. On 31st March, 2022. The Balance Sheet of their firm was as under

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Fina's Capital	1,00,000	Building	1,20,000
Dina's Capital	1,00,000	Machinery	20,000
Reserves	10,000	Furniture	25,000
Secured Loan	50,000	Investment	15,000
Sundry Creditors	60,000	Stock	35,000
		Sundry Debtors	70,000
		Cash in hand	35,000
	3,20,000		3,20,000

On 1.4.2022 the firm was converted into Fida Ltd. Conditions of the conversion and other information were as under

- 1 The company has to take all the assets (except Cash- Bank balance) and the liabilities of the firm.
- 2 The Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 40,000.
- 3 The Building and Machinery are to be valued at ₹ 1,50,000 and 25,000 respectively.
- 4 The Investments are to be valued at ₹ 20,000.
- 5 Debtors are to be taken subject to 10% bad debts.
- 6 The remaining assets are to be taken as per book value.
- 7 For the settlement of purchase consideration, the company has to give ₹ 2,00,000 in equity shares, equally to each partner and the remaining amount in cash.

Prepare statement of Purchases Consideration, Realisation A/c, Partner's Capital A/c.

The following is the Trial Balance of a firm as on 31st March, 2022.

Debit Balance	₹	Credit Balance	₹
Purchases	1,56,000	Capital Accounts:	
Return Inward	2,400	X	30,000
Stock	24,000	Y	30,000
Drawings:		Z	30,000
X	12,000	Sales	2,94,000
Y	12,000	Return Outward	2,000
Z	12,000	R.D.D.	8,800
Salary	27,000	Bank Loan	20,000
office Expenses	16,500	Creditors	76,500
Bad debts	2,100	Bills Payable	8,700
Carriage Inward	4,500		
Carriage outward	6,750		
Debtors	1,00,000		
Bills Receivables	3,250		
Bank Balance	8,000		
Cash Balance	2,500		
Investments	25,000		
Premises	50,000		
Machinery	36,000		
	5,00,000		5,00,000

On 1st October, 2021 'X' retired and the following adjustments were agreed upon:

- 1 Goodwill of ₹ 90,000 was brought into the books of accounts.

- 2 Furniture worth ₹ 20,000 was purchased on 30th June, 2021 but the invoice was not recorded in the books
 - 3 Balance in 'X's Account after making all adjustments was to be transferred to his loan account carrying interest @ 16%.
 - 4 Closing Stock was valued at ₹ 42,000.
 - 5 Depreciate Machinery by 10%, Premises by 5% and Furniture by 5% p.a.
 - 6 Provide interest on Capital @10%.
- Prepare **Trading and Profit & Loss Account** for the year ended 31st March, 2017.

OR

Q.4 A)

10

XY & Co. and AB & Co. decided to amalgamate on the following terms and conditions on 1st April, 2022 when their Balance Sheet were as follows:

Liabilities	XY & Co.	AB & Co.	Assets	XY & Co.	AB & Co.
X's Capital	12,000	-	Building	5,000	-
Y's Capital	9,000	-	Furniture	1,000	1,000
A's Capital	-	3,300	Investment	-	2,000
B's Capital	-	2,200	Stock	3,000	2,600
Creditors	2,000	1,500	Debtors	2,000	2,400
Bank Loan	2,000	2,500	Cash at Bank	14,000	1,500
	25,000	9,500		25,000	9,500

Terms of Amalgamation:

1. In case of XY & Co.

- a) Goodwill was valued at ₹ 3,000
- b) Bank Loan is not taken over by new firm
- c) Building was taken to be worth ₹ 6,000
- d) Stock to be valued at ₹ 2,500

2. In case of AB & Co.

- a) Goodwill was valued at ₹ 2,000
- b) Investments were not taken over by the new firm.
- c) Stock was valued at ₹ 1,880.

All the remaining assets and liabilities of both the firm are taken over by new firm at their book value
You are required to prepare statement of **Purchases Consideration** of both the firms.

Q.4 B)

10

Jini, Mini and Vini are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:2:1 they decided to dissolve the partnership as on 31st March 2021 were balance sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2021

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Jini's Capital	2,50,000	Fixed Assets	5,00,000
Mini's capital	1,50,000	Current Assets Stock	2,00,000
Vini's Capital	50,000		
General Reserve	70,000		
Current Liabilities	1,80,000		
Total	7,00,000	Total	7,00,000

Prepare a statement of **Excess Capital** only.

- Q.5 A) Explain the Amalgamation of firm v/s Conversion of firm into company. 10
- B) Explain the details "Piecemeal Distribution of Cash". 10

OR

- Q.5 Write short notes on any four of the following: 20
- a) Purchase Consideration
 - b) Proportionate capital Method :
 - c) Interest on partners
 - d) External Liabilities
 - e) Retirement of partner
 - f) Sale of firm to Company.

Note-

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Each question carries 15 marks

Q.1 A) Explain the following concepts (Any 5) 15

1. Schedule castes
2. Political Rights
3. Disaster
4. Deforestation
5. Science
6. Blind beliefs & prejudices
7. Advantage of Written Communication
8. Body Language

Or

B) Write a detailed note on the foundation course (semester III) project submitted by you.

Q.2.A Explain various forms of violation of human rights of women 15

Or

B Explain the kinds of abuse covered under Domestic Violence Act 2005 and salient features of Domestic Violence act 2005

Q.3.A Explain in detail characteristics of disaster 15

Or

B Discuss the effects of disasters.

Q.4. A Explain the difference between science & technology. 15

Or

B Explain the role of technology in development

Q.5. A Explain the guidelines for group-discussion 15

Or

B Explain in brief barriers to effective communication

Date: - 10/10/2022

Time: - 09:30 am To 12:30 pm

Class: S. Y. B. COM.

Subject: Principles of Management & Finance (Commerce-III)

100 Marks

Note: 1) All questions are compulsory. 2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.**Q.1) Objective Questions****A) Choose the correct answer from the options given below (Any Ten) (10 Marks)**

- 1) The lower level managers require more of _____ skills.
(Analytical, Human, Conceptual, Technical)
- 2) Under "functional foremanship" _____ foremen were required to supervise the worker's job.
(15, 10, 08, 04)
- 3) Authority and responsibility should be _____.
(Neutral, Balance, Higher, Lower)
- 4) Planning helps to _____ risks.
(Minimize, Maximize, Eliminate, Enhance)
- 5) What is full form of MBO?
(Management by objects, Management by objectives, Management by objections, Management by organisation)
- 6) Information is _____.
(Processed Data, Old Data, Collected Data, Defective Data)
- 7) Formal Organisation is _____ created.
(Accidentally, Occasionally, Frequently, Intentionally)
- 8) A Line and Staff organisation is combination of Line organisation and _____.
(Matrix organisation, Virtual organisation, Functional organisation, Project organisation)
- 9) Narrow span of control results in _____ organisation.
(Tall, Flat, Formal, Informal)
- 10) Job security is _____ tool of motivation.
(Monetary, Non-Monetary, Formal, Informal)
- 11) Emotion is _____ barrier to communication.
(Semantic, Physical, Organisational, Personal)
- 12) First step in controlling process is _____.
(Taking corrective actions, Analyzing the deviation, Determining standards, Measurement of actual performance)

B) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any Ten) (10 Marks)

- 1) Management is tangible in nature.
- 2) Human skill is the ability of manager to interact with subordinates.
- 3) "Scientific Management Theory", also known as Neo classical theory.
- 4) Policy is an example of standing plan.
- 5) Manager can increase his span of management with MBE.
- 6) Identification of problem is first step in decision making.
- 7) Matrix organization structure was first developed in Japan.
- 8) Informal organisation structure is formed to meet personal needs.
- 9) The process of sharing authority by superior to subordinate is decentralization.
- 10) Democratic leaders take all decisions without consulting the subordinates.
- 11) Management audit is traditional technique of controlling.
- 12) Controlling function finds out how far actual performance deviates from standards.

Q.2) Answer any two of the following (15 Marks)

- a) Define Management. Explain its features.
- b) Explain Henry Fayol's Principles of Management.
- c) Define Indian Ethos. Explain its importance to management.

Q.3) Answer any two of the following (15 Marks)

- a) Discuss the steps involved in Planning process.
- b) Write a note on Management Information System (MIS).
- c) Explain the impact of technology on decision making.

Q.4) Answer any two of the following (15 Marks)

- a) Distinguish between Formal Organisation and Informal Organisation.
- b) What is Span of Management? Explain factors affecting Span of Management.
- c) Define Virtual Organisation. Explain its features.

Q.5) Answer any two of the following (15 Marks)

- a) What is Motivation? Explain its features.
- b) Define Communication. Explain its importance.
- c) What are the qualities of a good leader?

Q.6) Answer any four Short Notes (20 Marks)

- 1) Hawthorne Experiments.
- 2) Functions of Management
- 3) Co-ordination
- 4) Management by Objectives (MBO)
- 5) Matrix Organization
- 6) Controlling

Note- 1) All questions are compulsory.

2) All questions carry equal Marks.

3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

4) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1. A) Explain the following concepts (Any Five)

10

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Net Domestic Product | 2. Closed Economy |
| 2. Aggregate Demand | 4. Investment |
| 5. IS Curve | 6. Inflation |
| 7. CRR | 8. Repo Rate |

B) Chose the right answer and rewrite the statement.

10

- i) _____ represents the circular flow of national Income in open economy.
a) $Y = C + I + G + NX$ b) $Y = C + I + G$ c) $Y = C + I$ d) None of the above.
- ii) At peak _____.
a) Prosperity ends b) recession starts c) Prosperity begins d) Both a & b
- iii) $M_3 = M_1 +$ _____
a) Time deposits with the banking system b) Currency Money
c) DD d) None of the above.
- iv) Speculative motive of demand for money negatively related with the _____.
a) Rate of Interest b) income c) Both A & B d) none of the above.
- v) The value of Multiplier positively related to _____.
a) MPC b) MPS c) both a & b d) None of above.
- vi) Short run Philips Curve shows the trade-off between _____.
a) Inflation and Unemployment b) Rate of interest and money demand
c) both a & b d) None of above
- vii) Value of Money during inflation _____.
a) Decrease b) Increase c) Remain Constant d) None of above
- viii) _____ is a measure of Fiscal policy.
a) Public Expenditure b) CRR c) SLR d) Repo
- ix) _____ curve represents Money market equilibrium.
a) LM Curve b) IS Curve c) Liquidity Preference curve d) none of the above.
- x) SLR is known as _____ instrument of monetary policy.
a) Quantitative b) Qualitative c) Fiscal d) none of the above.

Q.2. Answer any Two of the following-

20

- i) Explain the circular flow of national income in Three-sector economy.
- ii) Explain the phases of Trade Cycle.
- iii) Discuss the importance of national income accounting.

Q.3. Answer any Two of the following-

20

- i) What is effective demand? Explain its determination.
- ii) Explain the concept of consumption function.
- iii) Explain the liquidity preference theory of interest.

Q.4. Answer any Two of the following-

20

- i) Explain the derivation of LM Curve.
- ii) What is stagflation? Explain its causes.
- iii) Explain the concept of supply side Economics.

Q.5. Answer any Two of the following-

20

- i) Explain the determinants of money supply.
- ii) Discuss the monetary measures to control inflation.
- iii) Explain the theory of demand- pull inflation.

*****sbk-1*****

GES/SBVC/EXAM/REG/OCT 2022

SUBJECT: BUSINESS LAW I

DATE:07/10/2022

TIME:9.30 am to 12.30 pm

SEMESTER-III

CLASS: SYBCOM

MARKS: 100

NOTE:

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1) Attempt any TWO of the following:

- | | |
|--|----|
| a) What are the essentials of Valid Contract under Indian contract Act? | 10 |
| b) Discuss the meaning of the offer in the contract and the legal rules of valid offer | 10 |
| c) Explain in brief the legal rules of valid acceptance | 10 |
| d) Who is competent to contract explain in brief capacity to contract | 10 |

Q2) Attempt any TWO of the following:

- | | |
|--|----|
| a) Explain the meaning of the free consent and explain in brief coercion, fraud & undue influences | 10 |
| b) What is void agreement? Explain the Void Agreements under Indian Contract Act. | 10 |
| c) Discuss the various modes to Discharge the Contract | 10 |
| d) Write note on: | 10 |
| i) Quasi Contract | |
| ii) E- Contract | |

Q3) Attempt any TWO of the following:

- | | |
|--|----|
| a) Explain the meaning of Bailment & Rights and Duties of Bailor | 10 |
| b) Explain the meaning of Pledge & Rights of Pawnor & Pawnee | 10 |
| c) Discuss the Modes of creation of Agency | 10 |
| d) Distinguish between Contract of Indemnity vs. and Contract of Guarantee | 10 |

Q4) Attempt any TWO of the following:

- | | |
|--|----|
| a) Explain the essentials of contract of sale, & state classification of goods | 10 |
| b) Explain meaning of 'Conditions' and the Implied Conditions under the Sale of Goods Act | 10 |
| c) Discuss the Concept of Unpaid Seller and the unpaid seller Rights of Stoppage of goods in transit, right to lien & right to Resale. | 10 |
| d) Write a note on 'Doctrine of Caveat Emptor – Exceptions. | 10 |

Q5) Attempt any TWO of the following:

- | | |
|---|----|
| a) Explain the term Negotiable Instruments and its Characteristics | 10 |
| b) Explain the term Promissory Note and state the essentials features of Promissory Note along with format | 10 |
| c) Explain the term Bill of Exchange and state the essentials feature of Bill of Exchange along with format | 10 |
| d) Discuss features of Cheque and Types of Crossing of Cheque | 10 |
-

N. B: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. 1 A) Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below. (Any Ten) 10 Marks

1. _____ advertising creates top of mind awareness.
a) Simple b) Creative c) Local d) Mega
2. _____ is not an element of Integrated Marketing Communication.
a) Advertising b) Publicity c) Sponsorships d) Product
3. _____ advertising has audio and visual effects.
a) Radio b) Television c) News papers d) Posters
4. _____ books time and space in the media on behalf of the client.
a) Advertising agency b) ASCI c) Doordarshan code d) Suppliers.
5. Creative pitch refers to presentation by an _____ to a client.
a) Advertiser b) Ad agency c) Media d) Audience
6. _____ refers to creative imagination of ideas, which are transformed into effective advertising message.
a) Communication b) Visualisation c) Copywriting d) Management
7. Selling and distribution cost includes _____.
a) Material cost b) Labour cost c) Advertising expenses d) Overhead costs.
8. Advertising of alcoholic drinks and cigarettes is known as _____ advertising
a) Surrogate b) Poor taste c) Healthy d) Industrial
9. _____ advertising create awareness among the masses in respect of various social issues.
a) Rural b) Pro bono c) Political d) Advocacy
10. The sender of advertising message is the _____.
a) Media b) Audience c) Advertiser d) ASCI
11. _____ is a perception of a brand in the mind of the customer.
a) Brand image b) Brand loyalty c) Brand equity d) Brand quality
12. _____ advertising helps to correct negative attitudes of the general public towards the firm.
a) Political b) Advocacy c) Rural d) Institutional

(b) State whether the following statements true or false (Any Ten)

10 Marks

1. Personal selling involves face to face communication.
2. Publicity is paid form of non-personal presentation of idea, goods and services.
3. International advertising is undertaken by MNCs.
4. The ad agency act as an intermediary between the advertiser and the media.
5. A full service ad agency provides only creative services to its clients.
6. Cost Plus system is a way of agency compensation.
7. Advertising may extend product life cycle.
8. Advertising has direct effect on production cost.
9. Generic advertising is also called as selective advertising..
10. The audience of advertising messages include readers, listeners and viewers.
11. Brand loyalty is the vital base of a brand's equity.
12. Corporate image advertising is also known as institutional advertising.

Q.2 Answer any two of the following.

15 Marks

- a) Define Integrated Marketing Communication and explain its features.
- b) Discuss the active participants in advertising.
- c) Explain the classifications of advertising on the basis media and functions.

Q.3 Answer any two of the following.

15 Marks

- a) What is the advertising agency? Explain its features.
- b) Explain the steps in creative pitch to secure an ad account.
- c) Discuss the freelancing as a career option in advertising.

Q.4 Answer any two of the following.

15 Marks

- a) Explain the economic impact of advertising.
- b) Explain the social and cultural issues in advertising.
- c) Discuss the role of ASCI in advertising.

Q.5 Answer any two of the following.

15 Marks

- a) Discuss the communication process in advertising.
- b) Discuss the features of political advertising.
- c) Explain the execution of advertisements.

Q.6 Write short notes on any four of the following.

20 Marks

- a) Evolution of advertising
- b) Benefits of advertising to business firm.
- c) Client turnover.
- d) Forms of unethical Advertising
- e) Rural advertising.
- f) AIDA Model.

N.B. 1) All questions are compulsory.

2) Figures to right indicate full marks.

3) Working should form part of the answer.

4) Simple calculator is allowed.

Q 1) A) State whether following statements are TRUE Or FALSE (Any TEN)

(10)

- 1) Working capital means Net Current Assets.
- 2) Net Profit Ratio is a measure of profitability.
- 3) Capital budgeting decisions are long term investment decisions.
- 4) Permanent working capital remains constant.
- 5) Trend analysis shows the trend in the performance and positions of an organization.
- 6) Revenue statement indicates operating performance of a company.
- 7) Owners fund and borrowed fund are two constituents of total funds of a company.
- 8) Depreciation is a cash business expenditure.
- 9) Payback method is a modern technique of capital budgeting.
- 10) Public deposit accepted by a company are part of shareholders fund.
- 11) Net working capital means total current assets.
- 12) A higher debt equity ratio indicates a safer financial position of the company.

Q 1) B) Match the columns (Any TEN)

(10)

Column A	Column B
1) Management Accounting	a) Total Current Assets
2) Trend Analysis	b) Non Quick Current Asset
3) Scrape value under capital budgeting techniques	c) A technique of capital budgeting
4) Gross working capital	d) Used for decision making
5) Current Assets less Current liabilities	e) Fictitious Assets
6) Prepaid expenses	f) Non Quick current liability
7) Securities premium	g) Quick ratio
8) Payback period	h) Earliest year as base year
9) Preliminary expenses	i) Fixed rate of interest
10) Bank Overdraft	j) Reserve
11) Test of liquidity	k) Added to last years cash inflow
12) Debentures	l) Working capital

Q 2) Following are the trading and profit and loss account of Pritam Ltd., for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and 2022.

Trading and profit and loss Account

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	2021	2022	Particulars	2021	2022
To Opening stock	3,50,000	2,00,000	By sales	11,00,000	12,00,000
To Purchases	7,00,000	9,00,000	By Closing stock	2,00,000	3,00,000
To Wages	50,000	1,00,000			
To Gross profit c/d	2,00,000	3,00,000			
	13,00,000	15,00,000		13,00,000	15,00,000
To Office expenses	1,00,000	1,25,000	By Gross profit b/d	2,00,000	3,00,000
To Selling expenses	50,000	1,00,000			
To Finance expenses	20,000	30,000			
To Net profit c/d	30,000	45,000			
	2,00,000	3,00,000		2,00,000	3,00,000

Prepare a comparative income statement from the above in vertical form.

(20)

OR

Q 2) Following is the Balance sheet of Kedar Ltd., as on 31st March 2022.

Balance sheet as on 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Equity share capital	2,00,000	Fixed Assets	4,50,000
10% Preference share capital	2,50,000	Investments	2,00,000
General Reserve	1,50,000	Stock	75,000
Profit and loss Account	30,000	Debtors	2,50,000
12% Debentures	1,20,000	Bills Receivable	1,25,000
Creditors	3,00,000	Cash	40,000
Bills payable	80,000	Preliminary Expenses	10,000
Outstanding expenses	20,000		
	11,50,000		11,50,000

Prepare a common size Balance sheet form the above in vertical form.

(20)

Q 3) From the following details calculate

(20)

- Gross profit ratio
- Operating expenses ratio
- Operating ratio
- Net profit before tax ratio
- Stock turnover ratio

M/s Damani Ltd

Trading and profit and loss account of Pritam Ltd., for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Dr.		Cr.	
Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Opening stock	1,30,000	By Sales	65,00,000
To Purchases	55,70,000	By Closing stock	2,55,000
To Direct expenses	1,70,000	By Interest	15,000
To Salaries	1,78,000		
To Office expenses	1,38,000		
To Selling expenses	1,18,000		
To Distribution expenses	98,000		
To Interest	48,000		
To Provision for Income tax	95,000		
To Net Profit	2,25,000		
	67,70,000		67,70,000

Or

Q 3) Following balances are extracted from the books of Rama Ltd.,

(20)

Balances as on 31st March ..

Particulars	2020	2021	2022
Net Sales	30,000	40,000	50,000
Opening Stock	3,000	5,000	7,000
Purchases	17,000	19,000	20,000
Wages	1,500	3,000	2,000
Carriage Inward	2,000	4,000	4,000
Closing stock	5,000	7,000	6,000
Office expenses	1,000	1,200	1,500
Selling expenses	700	900	1,000
Finance expenses	600	1,000	2,000
Non operating Income	800	900	1,000
Non operating expenses	500	300	500
Tax	40%	40%	40%

From the above details you are required to prepare vertical Trend Analysis statement.

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Q 4) The following information is available from the records of TSK Ltd, for the year ending on 31st March, 2022.

Cost Structure	Rate per unit (Rs.)
Raw Materials	90
Direct labour	40
Overheads	80
	210
Profit	30
Selling price	240

The following further information is as under:

- Raw material are in stock on an average of two months.
- Materials are in process for one month.
- Finished goods remain in stock on an average for one month.
- Time lag in payment of wages and overheads is half a month.
- Credit allowed to debtors is two months and credit allowed by supplier is one month.
- 20% of the output is sold against cash and balance on credit.
- The company keeps a cash balance of Rs.2,00,000.
- Margin of safety required is 10%.
- Units manufactured 1,60,000 for the year.
- Operations are evenly spread throughout the year. Expenses accrue similarly.

Prepare a Statement showing the working capital requirement of TSK Ltd., for the year ended 31st March, 2022. (20)

Or

Q 4) Suman Ltd., considering to purchase of a machine, Two machines Machine P and Q are available each costing Rs.1,70,000.

Cash Inflows are expected as follows.

Year	Machine P	Machine Q
1	50,000	20,000
2	65,000	40,000
3	80,000	65,000
4	40,000	85,000
5	55,000	65,000
6	40,000	55,000
7	35,000	30,000
8	15,000	20,000

With the discount factor at 12% the present value of Rs.1 is as follows :

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Present value	0.893	0.797	0.712	0.636	0.567	0.507	0.452	0.404

From the above information find out

(20)

- Payback period
- Net present value @ 12% discount factor
- Profitability Index

Q 5) A) Explain techniques of capital budgeting?

(10)

Q 5) B) Revenue statement Ratios

(10)

OR

Q 5) Write Short Notes (Any 4) (5 marks each)

(20)

- Common size Revenue statement
- Balance sheet Ratios
- Reserves & Surplus

d) scope of Management accounting.

e) Gross working capital and net working capital.

f) Accounting rate of return method